

Table 3-5 (Continued)

## SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State) <sup>1</sup>	CONSERVED <sup>2</sup> (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>lanata</i> Felt-leaved monardella none	89% of major populations	11% of major populations	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Photo Plot and Management Plans/ Directives	YES
<p>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 89% of major populations will be conserved. The Sequan Peak and Iron Mountain populations are identified as critical populations which will be 100% protected (San Diego County Subarea Plan). This species is on the MSCP's list of narrow endemics, and therefore participating jurisdictions must specify in their subarea plans additional specific conservation measures for this species.<sup>3</sup> This is a Group A species in the County's proposed BMO.<sup>5</sup></p> <p><b>Notes:</b> Persistence of this species in San Diego County depends, in part, on conservation efforts outside the MSCP area.</p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must also include measures to protect against detrimental edge effects and uncontrolled access.<sup>4</sup></p>					
<i>Monardella linoides</i> ssp. <i>viminea</i> Willow monardella PE/CE	100% of major populations	No major populations	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Site Specific (2 populations) and Management Plans/ Directives	YES
<p>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 100% of major populations will be conserved. Additional important populations are found on military lands (Miramar) which are not included as part of the MSCP. This species occurs in drainages and would receive protection based on Fish and Game Code 1600 agreements and federal wetlands permitting. This is a Group A species in the County's proposed BMO.<sup>5</sup></p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects.</p>					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

## SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State) <sup>1</sup>	CONSERVED <sup>2</sup> (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
<i>Muilla clevelandii</i> San Diego goldenstar FSC*/	73% of major populations and 38% of grasslands	27% of major populations	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan - Site Specific (4 populations)	YES
<p>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 8 of 11 major populations, 125 of 144 occurrences, and 38% of the grassland vegetation community will be conserved. The City of San Diego will avoid populations within its 25% encroachment area. The 4S Ranch population will be transplanted into an appropriate preserve area. This is a Group A species in the County's proposed BMO.<sup>5</sup></p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include monitoring of the transplanted population(s) and specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.<sup>4</sup></p>					
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i> Little mousetail FSC*/	The MSCP preserve does not include adequate habitat to conserve this species.				NO
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> Prostrate navarretia PT/	63% of only major population, 88% of vernal pool habitat	37% of only major population, 12% of vernal pool habitat may be impacted, but this habitat is subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Site-specific preserve design and special measures/ management	Area-specific Management Directives (wetlands)	YES

**Table 3-5 (Continued)**

**SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP**

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State) <sup>1</sup>	CONSERVED <sup>2</sup> (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
<b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b>  This species will be covered by the MSCP because 63% of the one major population and 88% of vernal pool habitat will be conserved. Federal wetland regulations will provide additional protection for vernal pool habitats. This is a Group A species in the County's proposed BMO. <sup>5</sup>  <b>Notes:</b> State and federal transportation agencies will need to avoid or adequately mitigate the impacts to this species from the extension of State Route 125. An additional small population is found on military lands (Miramar) and is not included as part of the MSCP. Vernal pools incorporated into the National Wildlife Refuge System will be managed for the recovery of this species.  <b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species and must incorporate measures to conserve and maintain surrounding habitat (1) for pollinators and (2) as part of the hydrological system for the vernal pools.					
<i>Nolina interrata</i> Dehesa bear-grass PT/CE	90-100% of major populations	<10% of major populations	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Photo Plot and Management Plans/ Directives	YES
<b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b>  This species will be covered by the MSCP because: 100% of the McGinty Mountain population will be conserved; half of the Sequan Peak population is under protected ownership, and 80-100% of the other half will be conserved; and 80-100% of the Dehesa Peak population will be conserved under the County's proposed BMO (Group A species). <sup>1</sup> This species is on the MSCP's list of narrow endemics, and therefore participating jurisdictions must specify in their subarea plans additional specific conservation measures for this species. <sup>1</sup>  <b>Notes:</b> Acquisition of the remaining portions of the population on Sequan Peak is important, and efforts are underway by CDFG.  <b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects <sup>4</sup> and management measures to maintain surrounding habitats for pollinators.					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

## SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State) <sup>1</sup>	CONSERVED <sup>2</sup> (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
<i>Opuntia parryi</i> var. <i>serpentina</i> Snake cholla FSC*/	75% of major populations and 67% of southern maritime chaparral	25% of major populations and 33% of southern maritime chaparral	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Area-specific Management Directives	YES
<p>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 75% of major populations and 67% of the southern maritime chaparral vegetation community will be conserved. This species is on the MSCP's list of narrow endemics, and therefore participating jurisdictions must specify in their subarea plans additional specific conservation measures for this species.<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>Notes:</b> Additional important populations are found on military lands (Pt. Loma) which are not part of the MSCP.</p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include (1) specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species<sup>4</sup> and (2) translocation, where appropriate. The Otay Ranch project GDP and RMP require protection of 80% of existing occurrences and transplantation of any impacted occurrences to restored areas of comparable size.</p>					
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass FE/CE	86% of only major population, 88% of vernal pool habitat	14% of only major population may be impacted, but vernal pool habitat is subject to no net loss of function or value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Area-specific Management Directives (wetlands)	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

## SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State) <sup>1</sup>	CONSERVED <sup>2</sup> (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
<b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b>  This species will be covered by the MSCP because 86% of the one major population will be conserved. This species is on the MSCP's list of narrow endemics, and therefore participating jurisdictions must specify in their subarea plans additional specific conservation measures for this species. <sup>3</sup>  <b>Notes:</b> A population outside of the MHPA (J-13N pool complex) is conserved within dedicated open space as mitigation for the Ramona K-mart. The USFWS will work with the Border Patrol to minimize impacts to this species. An additional small population is found on military lands (Miramar) and is not part of the MSCP.  <b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species <sup>4</sup> and measures to maintain surrounding habitats for pollinators.					
<i>Pinus torreyana</i> Torrey pine FSC*/	100% of native population	No major populations	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES
<b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b>  This species will be covered by the MSCP because the single naturally occurring population at Torrey Pines State Reserve will be conserved and appropriately managed.					
<i>Pogogyne abramsii</i> San Diego mesa mint FE/CE	88% of vernal pool habitat	12% of vernal pool habitat may be impacted, but this habitat is subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Area-specific Management Directives	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

## SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

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<p><b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b></p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 88% of its potential habitat (vernal pool habitat) will be conserved. Federal wetland regulations will provide additional protection for vernal pool habitats.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> The three major populations in the county occur on military lands (Miramar) which are not part of the MSCP. The City of San Diego has added this species to its narrow endemics list. The population at Montgomery Field was mistakenly omitted from the original mapping and has now been included. This population will be conserved and managed by the City of San Diego. Vernal pools included in the National Wildlife Refuge will be managed for recovery of this species.</p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include measures to: (1) protect against detrimental effects; (2) maintain surrounding habitat for pollinators; and (3) maintain pool watershed areas.</p>					
<i>Pogogyne nudiuscula</i> Otay Mesa mint FE/CE	91% of the major population, 88% of vernal pool habitat	9% of the major population may be impacted, and this habitat is subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Area-specific Management Directives	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

## SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

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<p><b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b></p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 91% of the one major population will be conserved, and federal wetland regulations will provide additional protection for vernal pool habitats.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> Twenty-six percent of the stockpan soils will be conserved, which will provide for enhancement opportunities for this species. The City of San Diego has added this species to its narrow endemics list. Vernal pools included in the National Wildlife Refuge will be managed for recovery of this species. The RMP for the Otay Ranch project includes protection for vernal pools with sensitive species.</p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include measures to: (1) protect against detrimental edge effects; (2) maintain surrounding habitat for pollinators; and (3) maintain pool watershed areas.</p>					
<i>Rosa minutifolia</i> Small-leaved rose /CE	Only known MSCP occurrence transplanted into preserve, propagation and restoration in appropriate habitat	Only known MSCP occurrence transplanted into preserve	Site-specific preserve design and special measures/management	Area-specific Management Directives (1 population)	YES



Table 3-5 (Continued)

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<p><b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b></p> <p>There is only one known occurrence of this species in the MSCP on Otay Mesa near Dennery Canyon. The occurrence may be a single clone, and some evidence suggests it may be a cultivar. This species will be covered by the MSCP because the only known occurrence will be conserved through the California Terraces project.</p> <p>The following conditions for small-leaved rose conservation are required in the CDFG 2081 as a part of the California Terraces project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The rose population shall be salvaged, propagated, and transplanted to a new location that will support a healthy, reproducing population in perpetuity. This goal shall be achieved through a 5-year program that includes site improvement, propagation, transplantation, and monitoring. (a) The rose population shall be transplanted to a suitable open space preserve location on Otay Mesa or to an alternative location subject to Department approval. Criteria in site selection shall include similar habitat, slope, aspect, soils, and hydrology as present on the existing rose site. (b) Propagation and transplanting of the rose population shall be implemented by a qualified native plant nursery/habitat restoration contractor, acceptable to the Department, and under supervision of a qualified botanist. The rose propagation shall take place over a 2-year period. Rose plants to be extirpated shall be salvaged through: (i) seed collection; (ii) preparation of cuttings from rose canes; and (iii) salvage of underground parts and transplantation. (d) Transplantation of the rose clone shall commence during the period of October-December 1997. The remaining rose clone shall be cut into a minimum of 200 clumps. Each clump possessing roots and de-caned stems shall be planted on the habitat management lands as prescribed by a qualified botanist.</li> <li>2. There shall be no removal of the rose population for a 2-year period commencing from the date of planting propagated rose plants at the approved locations.</li> <li>3. The progress of the rose mitigation effort shall be assessed through measurements and observations for a period of at least 5 years following implementation of rose transplantation, commencing in December 1997 and ending in July 2002. Factors to be monitored shall include growth, survival and/or establishment rate of the species, presence of introduced weeds, erosion, effects of herbivores, and any other factors important to the success of the mitigation effort. Community structure and species diversity at the mitigation site shall also be assessed. (a) Transplant success criteria over a 5-year period shall include: (i) measurable annual growth on a minimum of 50% of the rose plants; and (ii) flowering of 50% of the rose plants during a minimum of one flowering season. In the event that success criteria are not met, the project applicant shall implement remedial measures subject to Department approval.</li> </ol>					
<i>Satureja chandleri</i> San Miguel savory None	80-100% of future identified occurrences	0-20%	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Photo Plot	YES



Table 3-5 (Continued)

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<p>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because it will be conserved at the 80+% level. The County will add this species to Group A or B of the County's proposed BMO.<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include specific management measures to address the autecology and natural history of the species and to reduce the risk of catastrophic fire. Management measures to accomplish this may include prescribed fire. This species will be conserved at the 80+% level.</p>					
<i>Senecio ganderi</i> Gander's butterweed FSC*/CR	90-100% of major populations	<10% of major populations	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Photo Plot	YES
<p>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 90-100% of known major populations will be conserved. Half of the Sequan Peak population is under protected ownership, 80-100% of the other half will be conserved, and 90-100% of the McGinty Mountain population will be conserved. The El Cajon Mountain (between El Capitan and San Vicente Reservoir) population is identified as critical which requires 100% protection based on the San Diego County Subarea Plan. Occurrences in the County's areas of undetermined development status will receive 80-100% protection under the County's proposed BMO (Group A species).<sup>4</sup></p> <p><b>Notes:</b> This species is often associated with gabbro soils which will be conserved at the 43+% level. Acquisition of the remaining portions of the population on Sequan Peak is important, and efforts are underway by CDFG.</p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include: (1) specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species;<sup>4</sup> and (2) measures to address the autecology and natural history of the species.</p>					
<i>Solanum tenuilobatum</i> Narrow-leaved nightshade FSC*/	90% of major populations	10% of major populations	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Photo Plot and Management Plans/ Directives	YES

**Table 3-5 (Continued)**

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<p><b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b></p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 90% of major populations will be conserved. Two smaller populations, Silverwood and Fernbrook, are identified as critical and will be 100% protected in the San Diego County Subarea Plan.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> This species is now taxonomically included in <i>Solanum xanti</i>.</p>					
<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i> Parry's tetracoccus FSC*/	80-100% of major populations	0-20% of major populations	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Photo Plot	YES
<p><b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b></p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 80-100% of major populations will be conserved.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> Fourteen of 33 (43%) small populations are already under protected ownership. The Dehesa population is identified as critical and will be 100% protected in the San Diego County Subarea Plan. Occurrences in the County's areas of undetermined development status will receive 80-100% protection under the County's proposed BMO (Group A species).<sup>5</sup> Acquisition of the remaining portions of the population on Sequan Peak is important, and efforts are underway by CDFG. This species is often associated with gabbro soils, and 43+% of the gabbro soils are within the MHPA.</p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.<sup>4</sup></p>					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

## SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

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<b>ANIMALS</b>					
<b>Invertebrates</b>					
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> Quino checkerspot butterfly FE/	Unknown conservation level and lack of assurances that Plan will protect preferred habitat (mesa tops/grassland) and connection to known source populations, therefore, not covered by the Plan.				NO
<i>Euphyes vestris harbisoni</i> Harbison's dun skipper FSC*/	Unknown conservation level and therefore not covered by the Plan based on insufficient distribution and life history data.				NO
<i>Lycaena hermes</i> Hermes copper butterfly FSC*/	Unknown conservation level and therefore not covered by the Plan based on insufficient distribution and life history data.				NO
<i>Mitoura thornei</i> Thorne's hairstreak butterfly FSC*/	98% of Tecate cypress forest (larval host plant)	2% of Tecate cypress forest	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES
<p><b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b></p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 98% of the major populations of its larval host plant, Tecate cypress, will be conserved. Most of the Tecate cypress forest occurs on BLM lands.</p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must manage for the host species (Tecate cypress).<sup>4</sup> Management measures to accomplish this may include prescribed fire.</p>					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

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<i>Panoquina errans</i> Salt marsh skipper FSC*/	93% of salt marsh habitat (1,700± acres)	7% of salt marsh habitat (120± acres) may be impacted, but this habitat is subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED  This species will be covered by the MSCP because 93% of its potential habitat will be conserved.  <b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include measures to: (1) control exotic weeds and invertebrate predators, where appropriate, and (2) control access to saltmarsh habitat. <sup>4</sup>					
<i>Branchinecta sandiegoensis</i> San Diego fairy shrimp FE/	88% of vernal pool habitat	12% of vernal pool habitat may be impacted, but this habitat is subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Area-specific Management Directives (wetlands)	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

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<p><b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b></p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 88% of its potential habitat (vernal pool habitat) will be conserved. Federal and local wetland regulations will provide additional protection for vernal pool habitats. The Otay Ranch project RMP and GDP require protection for vernal pools with sensitive species.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> Additional important habitat for this species occurs on military lands (Miramar) and is not part of the MSCP.</p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.<sup>4</sup></p>					
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp FE/	88% of vernal pool habitat	12% of vernal pool habitat may be impacted, but this habitat is subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Area-specific Management Directives (wetlands)	YES
<p><b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b></p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 88% of its potential habitat (vernal pool habitat) will be conserved. Federal and local wetland regulations will provide additional protection for vernal pool habitats. The Otay Ranch project RMP and GDP require protection for vernal pools with sensitive species.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> Additional important habitat for this species occurs on military lands (Miramar) and is not part of the MSCP.</p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.<sup>4</sup></p>					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

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<b>Reptiles and Amphibians</b>					
<i>Bufo microscaphus californicus</i> Arroyo southwestern toad FE/SSC	All known locations (Cottonwood Creek in Marron Valley, San Vicente Creek and Santa Ysabel Creek in San Pasqual Valley, Sweetwater River, and Otay River), 78% riparian wetland areas in suitable habitat	Upland habitats adjacent to riparian wetlands (potential habitat) in un- determined status areas in Sloan Canyon - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan - Site Specific (7 locations) and Management Plans/ Directives	YES
<b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b>					
<p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because the MHPA preserves all known locations, and 90-95% of the upland habitats within the Marron Valley area will be conserved. Impacts to upland habitats within 1 km of riparian corridors within the MHPA will be minimized during project review by CDFG and USFWS. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> Important habitat areas include the San Diego River below El Capitan Reservoir, San Vicente Creek between Sweetwater Reservoir and Loveland Reservoir, Dulzura Creek, San Pasqual Valley from Lake Hodges to Boden Canyon, Otay River, Jamul Creek, Cedar Creek, and Sycamore Creek.</p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must address the maintenance of arroyo toad through control of nonnative predators, protection and maintenance of sufficient suitable low-gradient sandy stream habitat (including appropriate water quality) to meet breeding requirements, and preservation of sheltering and foraging habitat within 1 km of occupied breeding habitat within preserve lands. Area-specific management directives must include measures to control human impacts to the species within the preserve (e.g., public education, patrol, etc.).<sup>1</sup> Take authorization holders must minimize impacts to upland habitats that are: within the MHPA and are within 1 km of riparian habitat that supports or is likely to support arroyo toad.</p>					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State) <sup>1</sup>	CONSERVED <sup>2</sup> (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
<i>Rana aurora draytoni</i> California red-legged frog FT/SSC	72% of riparian habitats and freshwater marsh (9,500± acres)	28% of riparian habitats and freshwater marsh (3,800± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES
<p>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</p> <p>This species is believed to be extirpated from the county. Although unlikely, additional survey effort may detect red-legged frog. Therefore, this species will be covered by the MSCP because 70% of its potential habitat will be conserved. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands.</p> <p>Conditions: Area-specific management directives must provide for management of any new discovered populations within the preserve.<sup>4</sup></p>					
<i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i> Southwestern pond turtle FSC*/SSC	72% of riparian habitats and freshwater marsh (9,501± acres)	28% of riparian habitats and freshwater marsh (3,800± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Management Plans/Directives	YES



Table 3-5 (Continued)

## SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State) <sup>1</sup>	CONSERVED <sup>2</sup> (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
<p>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 72% of its potential habitat will be conserved. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands.</p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Maintain and manage areas with 1500 feet around known locations within preserve lands for the species. Within this impact avoidance area, human impacts will be minimized, non-native species detrimental to pond turtles will be controlled/removed, and habitat restoration/enhancement measures will be implemented.</p>					
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i> <i>beldingi</i> Orange-throated whiptail PSC*/SSC	59% of potential habitat (129,600± acres) - 64% of coastal sage scrub, 60% of maritime succulent scrub, 54% of chaparral, 67% of southern maritime chaparral, 44% of coastal sage/chaparral - 62% of known point occurrences	41% of potential habitat (89,800± acres) - 38% of known point occurrences	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Site Specific (pit traps at 12 locations)	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

## SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State) <sup>1</sup>	CONSERVED <sup>2</sup> (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
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## DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED

This species will be covered by the MSCP because 59% of its potential habitat and 62% of known point occurrences will be conserved. Habitat linkages between large blocks of protected lands are conserved in a functional manner. Monitoring of populations and adaptive management of preserves will occur as a result of plan implementation.

**Notes:** This species also occurs extensively on military lands.

**Conditions:** Area-specific management directives must address edge effects.<sup>4</sup>

<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i> San Diego horned lizard FSC*/SSC	60% of potential habitat (132,000± acres) - 64% of coastal sage scrub, 54% of chaparral, 44% of coastal sage/chaparral, 80% of riparian scrub - 63% of known point occurrences	40% of potential habitat (89,700± acres) - 37% of known point occurrences	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Site Specific (pit traps at 12 locations)	YES
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## DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED

This species will be covered by the MSCP because 60% of its potential habitat and 63% of known point occurrences will be conserved. Habitat linkages between large blocks of protected lands are conserved in a functional manner. Monitoring of populations and adaptive management of preserves will occur as a result of plan implementation.

**Conditions:** Area-specific management directives must include specific measures to maintain native ant species, discourage the Argentine ant, and protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.<sup>4</sup>

Table 3-5 (Continued)

## SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State) <sup>1</sup>	CONSERVED <sup>2</sup> (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
<b>Birds</b>					
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> California brown pelican FE/CE	91% of roosting and foraging habitat (2,900± acres) - 93% of southern coastal saltmarsh, 88% of natural flood channel, 90-95% of beach outside of intensively used recreational beaches	9% of roosting and foraging habitat (270± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES
<p><b>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</b></p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 91% of roosting and foraging habitat within the MSCP Plan area will be conserved. No new development of beaches is authorized which will result in 90-95% protection of beach habitat that is outside of intensively used beach areas.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> Most of the important roosting and foraging habitat occurs on military lands and waters under Port Authority jurisdiction which are not included as part of the MSCP. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands. This species is a common to very common non-breeding visitor which uses mud flats, piers, jetties, etc. to roost, and it forages primarily in coastal ocean waters and San Diego Bay.</p>					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

## SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State) <sup>1</sup>	CONSERVED <sup>2</sup> (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
<i>Egretta rufescens</i> Reddish egret FSC*/	92% of potential habitat (2,700± acres)- 93% of southern coastal saltmarsh, 99% of saltpan, 88% of natural flood channel	8% of potential habitat (230± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES
<p>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 90% of its potential habitat will be conserved.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> Additional important habitat occurs in waters under Port Authority and military jurisdiction which are not included as part of the MSCP. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands. This species forages in shallow lagoons, mud flats, tidal channels, and salt marsh. This species is a rare visitor in fall and winter and a casual visitor in spring and summer but does not nest in San Diego County.</p>					
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> White-faced ibis FSC*/SSC	80% of potential habitat (1,200± acres) - 68% of freshwater marsh, 88% of natural flood channel; additionally 1,800± acres of agricultural land will be conserved	20% of potential habitat (300± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

## SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State) <sup>1</sup>	CONSERVED <sup>2</sup> (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
<p>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</p> <p>This species will be covered by the MSCP because 78% of its potential habitat will be conserved. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands. The preserve management plan for the City of San Diego cornerstone lands must include protection and management of potential nesting habitat at Lake Hodges.</p> <p><b>Conditions:</b> Area-specific management directives must include specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.<sup>4</sup></p>					
<i>Branta canadensis</i> Canada goose none	8,200± acres of potential habitat	1,100± acres of potential habitat - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES
<p>DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED</p> <p>Although not considered sensitive, this species has aesthetic and intrinsic values and is a regulated game species, thereby being an important species to protect. This species will be covered by the MSCP because 8,200± acres of its potential habitat will be conserved, including open water areas for loafing. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands.</p>					